NDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

BY THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

S. E. MORSS, President. [Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.

TERMS PER YEAR.

We sak democrats to bear in mind and select their awn state paper when they come to take subscriptions and make up clubs. Agents making up clubs send for any information exired. Addess THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL Indianapolis, ind.

TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1893.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On or about May 1 THE SENTINEL WILL remove to new quarters at 23 North Illinois-st., where it will have one of the most complete, convenient and handsomely problem, and solved it so thorequipped newspaper offices in the country. This location will be of easy access to the business heart of the city and will be a welcome change to THE SENTINEL'S patrons.

WE would with becoming deference suggest to the Chicago authorities that the general public doesn't fear the "influx of thieves and robbers," which is so worrying the authorities, as it does the

How do the "balance of trade" cranks explain the fact that with the McKinley tariff law in full operation the balance is | now with nothing to show for it. If it still against us? Only a couple of years ago they were assuring us that this rate it wouldn't take long to macadamize wouldn't occur if we put up the tariff a alarge portion of the roads in each county. few notches.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL declares that the national encampment of the G. A. R., to be held in that city, is "to be an Indianapolis affair, and Indianapolis will get all the credit." has always been characteristic of Indianapolis to want the entire earth and a fence around it, and she sets up a tremendous squall if any other point secures a pebble. The encampment now being defined "an Indianapolis a sir" of the state appeals for help .- Fort Wagne

There you go sgain. Not only is Indianapolis not sending "appeals" for help to other parts of the state, but it is refusing help from outside when it is offered. Your long career of republicanism seems to have made it impossible for you to see anything distinctly.

probably be listened to with more attention in the future. Prof. FALB publishes a list of "critical days" every year. Increased influence of the sun and the moon on the fiery liquid of the earth's interior forms the criterion of this theory. That it has attracted the attention of persons specially interested by the nature of in their journals and on the bill boards, Sept. 10 and 25, Oct. 25 and Nov. 23,

Any information concerning the purifying of drinking and cooking water is acceptable. It is not generally known that fron purifies water. The filthy water of the river Scheldt is made fit for use at Autwerp by being passed through revolving cylinders containing small pieces of iron. Fifteen pounds of metallic iron will purify 1,000,000 gallons of water. The water thus treated is said to be completely freed from germs, bacteria and other objectionable matters. English and French chemists find that the contact with iron reduces the organic matter by from 45 to 85 per cent. and albuminoid ammonia by from 50 to 90 per cent, and all free ammonia is removed. The same process has proved successful with the Delaware river water, which receives the sewage of the large city of Philadelphia. The experiment proves that drinking water is all the better for its passage through iron pipes.

Laporte Argus, is opposed to capital pun- in that state. It needs before this, howishment along with the great majority of ever, such a thorough education in the the people of Indiana. In a recent issue matter that no one will protest against it.

abolish capital punishment. The Indiana Louse passed such a measure, but unfortunately it was not pushed through the senate and made a law. However, civilization has spread until it is next to imposhang a man, and there have been but two or three men killed in this barbarous and revolting manner in this state for thirty years. The people of this state generally regard hanging as a relic of barbarism. a Christian people, but the law permitting it should be repealed even if it is a dead letter. It is a blot on our civiliza-

The Argus is right in declaring that the law should be repealed, even if it is a dead-letter. As long as it stands on the statute books it is a safe-guard to the murderer rather than a menace to him. The popular aversion to the death penalty all too frequently prevents the infliction of any punishment whatever.

been somewhat agitated by the reported mud holes will remain to take dollars discovery at Mt. Sinai of the oldest and from the pockets of the farmers. only complete copy of the four gospels in old Syriac. Prof. HARRIS Writes the following additional particulars, which a full translation has revealed: "Mrs. Lewis allows me to state that the text of the new gospels will contain some interesting surappear in Cureron's edition, are entirely | the subject of the first bombardment of Commons' idea to be that men would proband reads 'good will to men' instead of the should never have seen the light of day. | nation by a state convention, and election enigmatical 'to men of good will." The truth is, but many seem to be un- on a general ticket, would cause a change These curious discoveries should always able to comprehend it, the war is over, in their sentiments on this subject. be taken with "a grain of salt," Some There may be a very few who would like We hold strongly to the belief that if broke the run. The issue of gold certifi-

sounded fakish, and died with its birth.

Good Roads Needed.

Much has been said by THE SENTINEL in the past regarding the country roads of Indiana. Much yet remains to be said. It is a subject which can never be exhausted, and the more it is discussed the more there is to discuss. It is fruitless, it sometimes seems, to undertake to educate the people up to a knowledge of their necessities in this direction. Those most interested cannot be made to see their true position, and it sometimes seems as though it would be cheaper to send the entire population to Europe to study the road question there from the point of actual solution than it is to keep them here and try to make the point clear, Centuries ago Europe solved the road oughly that the public ways then constructed have never needed improving. They are as good today as they were hundreds of years ago. All that is needed is a few repairs each year. The cost is very slight. Contrast this with the condition of the roads in this country. The American who claims to have laid the whole world at his feet has reason to hang his head in shame at the exhibition.

At a recent agricultural convention it was stated that \$200,000,000 had been spent upon the roads of l'ennsylvania and that it requires nearly \$7,000,000 a year costs \$10,000 to macadamize a mile at that This holds good in Indiana. The only difference between Pennsylvania and Indiana is that the former has more hills and mountains. Under certain conditions that would make the cost of building much more, and in others much less, It isn't likely that there would be very material difference in the cost, taking the state as a whole.

The curious thing about the proposition. to change the roads by improving them is that place should get a move on itself that the agricultural population-those and not send to the people in other parts | who would be most directly benefitedare the ones who are most opposed. Cities PROF. FALB, who has an earthquake districts are called upon to pay toward theory of his own which has been laughed | running the government affairs. Though at more or less in scientific circles, fore- this is true it is impossible to impress it told to the day the recent dreadful cat- upon the mind of the average inhabitant astrophe on the island of Zante. He will of the rural regions. Because city men are in favor of improving the roads and because it will call for a few cents in cash out of his pockets he opposes it, and no law can be put through the legislature favoring any radical change from the sys- of national unity. Let us have peace. Let | been suggested, and unless some better tem of building roads which has been in operation for four hundred years.

their habitation or the work they engage | the first cost, the amount of money which in appears significant. For some time the | must be raised at first. This disposition miners of England have been publishing | always antagonizes any forward movement and prevents an intelligent adminnear the mines, FALR's perilous periods, istration of present laws on the subject. The coming critical days for 1893 are, It needs a progressive feeling, a deteraccording to the professor's list, May 15, mination to carry forward in spite of opposition. This is always the battlecry of obstructionists in anything, and it has been no worse in the matter of road building than it has in all other forward movements. The opposition will be overcome in this case, and the American people will yet cause to be constructed as good roads as ever existed, notwithstanding the assertion is made that this nation cannot be expected to emulate Europe in the matter of road building, it is so much younger.

There is no sense in allowing an engineer or anyone else charged with the requisite authority to draw funds from the state treasury in unlimited sums to build unlimited stretches of roads, however good, in some particular locality. What is wanted is the enactment of a law which will permit the levying of a tax for the construction of so many specified miles of macadamized road each year. The state of New Jersey has the best road law that stands on any statute book, and That able and enlightened journal, the | that is substantially the plan provided for It would seem as though this education The New York house of representatives | might be furnished without special effort by a vote of 78 to 29 favored a measure to | in the difficulties experienced each spring and after each rain. But the grandfather submitted to the abuse, and so strong is conservatism, that, perforce, because grandfather hauled wheat to mill through sible to get an Indiana jury to consent to the mud his descendants haul wheat to market through the same mud. If that rule were followed to its logical conclusion we should be carrying our grain to the old grist mill, with a single set of slowly and it will soon have no advocates among revolving stones, instead of grinding it by the thousand bushels in the finest equipped mills in the world. This grandfather business is altogether too tiresome for the modern man to follow.

The only means of education is the constant discussion; keeping the matter ever the most and it is the only way to accomplish anything. If the agitation is continued the generation growing up now will understand its own necessities and will construct better highways. Until Portions of the religious world have then it is to be feared that the same old

Let Us Have Peace. Alleged enterprise on the part of a contemporary during the past week has also excited varying emotions in the prises. For instance, the last twelve breasts of those who read it. The article | could be considered an improvement on verses of St. Mark, of which a few traces referred to was one three columns long on the old system. We understand Prof. absent in the Sinai copy, and no substitute | Fort Sumter. Looked at as history it may | ably be selected who have attained some is offered for them. It is possible that be valuable matter, but looked at in the reputation throughout the state for their this transfers the evidence of the old light which the running comments gave ability, but such men have usually at-Syrisc version to the opposite side in the it there may be a question about the ad- tsined such reputation through displays dispute as to the authenticity of the last visability of its publication. If it was twelve verses. Another reading which done to perpetuate a historical memory lines, and therefore have so remunerative will interest many biblical scholars, and the object was perhaps commendable; which, I confess, pleases me, is that in but if it was done, as the first blush would to leave them for the work of legislation. the angelic hymn the reading follows the | indicate, to arouse memories which had | Unless some greater inducement could be old-fashioned text, against modern editors, better slumber, then it was injurious and offered we hardly think that mere nomi-

continue fighting as long as they live, and | the subject? No matter what problem is occasion. There is too much to think of law-making. in the present. This generation is making history and has little time for the discussion of bygones excepting as the times long passed may have a bearing upon the life of the present.

war is fought over, just so long as reputable journals persist in opening their columns to the discussion of historical events, commenting upon them as if they were something to be laid up against a will there be sectional differences and race | in other fields. It is certainly the best questions and all sorts of diabolical disturbances occurring to mar the harmony | tional house of representatives that has us bury the musket and the cannon in the plan should be proposed we confidently graves of those who fell on the battle expect to see it adopted for that purpose. The objection is apparently based upon fields. Let them take their arms with It might possibly be used also in the electhem to the fields of glory if they want to, but don't fight over the battles they settled here for all eternity and sealed the deeds | As Prof. Commons very justly observes,

with their lives. State Representation.

We publish today a second letter of Prof. Commons of the State university on the subject of legislative reform, in which he further advocates his proposition for proportional representation, at least as to the election of senators. We commend it to our readers as well worth their careful consideration. In this letter Prof. Com-MONS broadly asserts that the chief merit of his scheme is that it discontinues district, or local, representation and puts in put a better class of men into the legislature. If this point could be established it would indeed be a weighty reason for the change, but can it? What sort of change could we expect in the men nominated? For whatever system of election you may have the character of the legislature must depend very largely on the nominations wherever party government exists. If legislators are elected on a general tieket vention. Would not that give the lobby control of the member after he is elected.

throughout the state." Why? Such a gold dollar. men could be elected now if they desired the office. Their neighbors know their 'leaders of politics and political thought' now name the candidates as a usual thing. A state convention could not so easily select such men as could the local conventions. The reader can test this for legislature it will have to take them from the members of a state convention to know who to select more than you do? Obviously one of two things would result; either the selection of such candidates would fall into the hands of a few men. or the representatives of the counties in we see no reason why either of these of such ability in professional business occupations that they cannot be induced

time ago there came a story over the to return to the old order of things, but legislative districts could be brought to cates has been stopped. The reserve Syrup.

country from an old chap in San Francis- | their number is so infinitessimal that they | nominate and elect the men whom the | fund is available for redemption of all co, who had brought the news through are unworthy serious notice. They repre- people of those districts consider best greenbacks presented. The secretary Asia and across the Pacific, that portions | sent a fossilized age, and have no part in | they would usually be found to be the | boldly announces that he is in position to of Noan's ark had been found above the the times of the present. Sumpter was best for the entire community. Concedline of perpetual snow on Mt. Ararat. It the beginning. Appoint on the baye ing that there has been some alteration in been the end. Unfortunately it wasn't, our governmental necessities since Amerand some are still fighting the same old | ican government originated, it by no battles and carrying on the same old skir- means follows that the principles of repremishes that were so much a part of the sentation have changed. It is true that history from the orgin of the republic down | corporate power has become dangerous, to 1865. The battles were fought on South- but how can it be met? There must be ern soil by brave men. Each side believed | public sentiment first, and then legislators that it was fighting for a principle, and | must be elected who will voice that sentiboth were willing to give their lives to ment. But who is best fitted to name support that principle as they understood such men, their neighbors or the peoit. The bumblest man in the land knows | ple of the entire state? Is it not what issue resulted from the resort to clear that those who have the best opportunities for knowing men will There is a class of men who want to ordinarily have the best, judgment on

delegate the work to their sons when they to be met, if the candidates are can do it no longer. They seek every op- to be selected with reference to that probportunity to stir up the old sectional feel- | lem they should be selected by men who ing which once existed. They seem to know them. This is one of the chief want to have the strife continued with- reasons for local representation. It not out cessation until the old men bave only insures a knowledge of local wants passed away. Then they are fixing mat- by the representative, but also insures, or ters so that the same agitation shall be ought to insure, a knowledge of the reprecontinued indefinitely. All this is wrong, | sentative by the people who elect him. The young men who have grown up since | There is, no doubt, a great deal of carelessthe war care nothing for such ness in the selection of legislative candidiscussions. They know nothing of dates. They are usually named last by it but history. They understand the convention, and too frequently are seand appreciate the principles fought for | lected to "balance the ticket," to satisfy a and settled; but they do not care to have faction, or to appease a disappointed canthe old jealousies and hatreds constantly | didate for some other office. The correct thrust in their faces and have the invita- | remedy for that carelessness seems to be tion to roll them under their tongues as naturally the cultivation of a more intellisweet morsels extended to them on every | gent sentiment as to the importance of

Until that is done we doubt if any remedy in the form of government or in the manner of election can be of great value. It seems almost incredible that the great masses of the people could come to a state It is very gratifying that the old soldiers | in which they regarded legislation as a are not parties to this matter. They are comparatively unimportant matter, but it willing to bury old animosities and let | is true. There is, in fact, nothing more imthe dead bury their dead. The young portant to them than the laws under which men who have arrived at the age to pay | they must live, and yet the average voter taxes are remembering the struggle to the pays more attention to almost any man on extent of contributing their share of the the ticket than the candidate for the legis-\$200,000,000 necessary to make up the lature. The legislature, in consequence, ever, if the matter could be dropped there. body as it should be, and it is hardly There should be no North and no necessary to say that it is not so well fitted South. All that has passed away and for its work as it should be. We do not a new era has dawned. If the older men, he sitate to say that the larger part of the solved the question for themselves long | who delight in relating past experiences | blame for unsatisfactory legislation should ago. They have asked no pay from the and rediscussing ancient occurrences, could be put on the people who complain of it. because cities assist in paying the state | Then will the nation move forward har- est in legislation that they should take. tax, and the more taxable property and moniously and keep step in the march of They do not hold legislative offenders to the higher it is taxed the less outlying material progress. But just as long as the the strict accountability for their shortcomings which is necessary to make any representative system successful.

But, to return to the proportional rep resentation, while we question its appli cability to the election of legislatures wa section or a part of the people, just so long are of the opinion that it can be utilized pian for the election of members of the nation of a state senate, though there are some difficulties and dangers in the way. "At present no one can tell just what our state senates do represent." Prehaps the division of the state into four or five districts from which senators should be elected on the proportional basis might be of some service in giving the sonate a

more satisfactory character. Money Is Easy. Secretary Carlisle's statement concerning the financial situation will dispose of any of the alleged "uneasiness" concerning the gold balance on hand in the treasury that may have existed. In its place state representation. He places two days the gold, in excess of the this even higher than the object of de- | \$100,000,000 reserve fund, has been instroying the gerrymander, and his chief | creased from \$40,000 to \$885,000, and the argument for it is that it would tend to | coin treasury notes are becoming so scarce that \$400,000 of the gold purchases of Thursday were paid for in gold notes. Arrangements have been made for further gold supplies from the West, where there is an abundance of the yellow material, and where, as has been published from day to day in the telegraphic news, dozens of bankers are ready to turn their gold over to the government at any time. It is absurd to suppose that there is any need for they must be nominated by a state con- a financial crisis on account of gold shipments when, as Mr. CARLISLE points out, an opportunity to concentrate its forces | there is in this country \$740,000,000 of on the nominating body, whereas now gold. The only possible way in which the nominating bodies are so widely dis- any injury could come would be from a them, and must take its chances on getting | gold would withdraw it from circulation, We do not believe such a panic could neither of which is Hawaii. Prof. Commons thinks that they would | arise. The people know that the national be "abler and more representative men, government is perfectly responsible and the leaders of politics and political thought | that every dollar it issues is just as good as

It is also becoming more clearly understood that this financial flurry is the requalifications and would nominate and suit of efforts of a lot of gold speculators elect them. As a matter of fact the | who imagined they could force the government to issue bonds by shipping gold out of the country. Their opportunity was given them by the republican party. So long as Mr. CLEVELAND was in office, and indeed so long as the laws were unhimself. What do you know about the changed by the republican congress, there political leaders, or indeed about the de- was not the slightest possibility of before the people. That will accomplish sirable material for legislators, in Jay, or the national treasury being affected ning of the century, has been altered and Washington on a petition. Usually very to 1:30 p. m., Oct. 19, 1892-and no bear Noble, or Pike, or Franklin, or in any by the operations of gold speculators. On enlarged during the last two years. Sept. 30, 1888, the gold in the treasury was you live in? If a state convention nom- \$332,336,228, not including the \$100,000,000 inates candidates for either branch of the reserve. Notwithstanding the extravagance of the new administration, no sedifferent parts of the state, and how are rious reduction was made until the Mo-Kinley law and the Sherman silver law were enacted. On June 30, 1890, there was \$320,933,145 gold in the treasury, not including the \$100,000,000 reserve. In less than three years that magnificent accumulation of Mr. CLEVELAND'S first adminiscreated considerable discussion. It has convention would name their men; and tration has been frittered away. What did it? Republican protectionism, republican "financiering," republican billiondollarism. These have made it possible to bring the national treasury within the | lina, who died at Charleston a few days ago, reach of the gold speculators.

to deal with than those, who have played into their hands heretofore, and they have already met with counter-checks that they did not expect. Their run on the treasury might have been successful had it not been for the precautions of Secretary Carlisle. Anticipating this action he at once began accumulating gold. When he took office the gold in the treasury was only \$987,000. By April 1 he had increased it to \$8,000,000. This

meet any emergency. He says: No order has been made to stop the payment of gold upon these notes [coin treasury notes | nor has any one been authorized to say that such an order would be issued. The purpose of the government to preserve its own credit unimpaired and maintain the parity of the two metals by all lawful means will not be abandoned under any circumstances.

The country will therefore be justified in resting easy. There is, and has been, no financial trouble impending that can not be handled by a firm executive.

In this connection it may be added that the common impression concerning the 'reserve fund" is largely erroneous. No law of the United States ever created a reserve fund for the redemption of greenbacks. The authority for such a fund comes from the gold coin certificate act of 1882, which contains the following pro-

That the secretary of the treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin in the treasury reserved for the redemption of . S. notes falls below one hundred mill-

ions of dollars. This has been construed to mean that such a fund must be established and kept on hand, but the language of the provision clearly recognizes that the fund may fall below that amount, and evidently, as a matter of precaution, provides | take up their consideration. that the issue of gold certificates shall cease at such time. The house committee which reported on this subject last innovation was uniformly conceded, but summer recognized this fact, and declared that in case the reserve should fall below that sum the amount should be "restored from the current coin receipts of the government not otherwise appropriated." In other words, this reserve is always available for the redemption of treasury notes, and any use of it for that purpose is not an evidence of weakness in the treasury, but merely a fulfillment of the legal purposes of the fund's creation.

EASTERN newspapers are publishing letters from Chicago to the effect that the hopension roll. It would please them, how- is not so dignified nor seif-respecting a tel keepers of that city are manifesting a disposition to push their demands to exorbitant rates. The New York Tribune, in connection with the correspondence referred to, says:

It is not a pleasant story which our correspondent in Chicago has to tell regardrural districts, taking that, rather, in a only think so it would be vastly better They are the first offenders. They fail to ing the grasping disposition manifested by drew his pistol and shot the Mexican natural increase of property values. This for the country to let the waves of oblivion | nominate proper men. They fail to elect | some landlords and hotel men, but it is | sheriff dead. Peary struck another officer same increase assists the rural tax-payer, cover it all and forever bury it from sight. proper men. They do not take the inter- well to let the truth be known for the benefit of intending visitors. dents narrated may not be typical; they certainly are suggestive. If Chicago doesn't wish to get an exceedingly bad name, its journals and public opinion generally must frown most severely upon all such manifestations of rapacity and greed as those described.

If there s inny truth in these charges representative men of Chicago should see that an end be put to them. Visitors will expect to pay a good round price for accommodations at the world's fair, but it will not be pleasant to Chicago ears after the great exposition is over to hear disagreeable stories from all over the country that people had been systematically imposed upon by hotel men, shop keepers and everybody else that had anything to sell for money. The reputation of the city is of more value than a few extra

SENATOR STANFORD proposes that Gen. HARRISON'S \$25,000 per year lectures at the senator's university shall be in favor of international arbitration. This will require a radical change of front on the part of the ex-president. His administration was characterized by a manifest desire to embroil this country in war with some other nation—some little 2x4 South Amercan republic always preferred. Perhaps, however, now that Mr. HARRISON isn't seeking re-election, he isn't quite so bellicose as he was.

REPUBLICAN papers view with alarm the tendency to wipe out the sinecures and get rid of the barnacles around the departments at Washington. But the rest of the country, which is very much the larger part of it, takes to that sort of thing with a relish. The government has altogether too big a pay roll already and any movement to reduce its size will meet with hearty approval by honest people of all parties.

THE people who have been lamenting the sugar trust flag incident in Hawaii will be gratified to learn that Judge Cooley of Michigan has announced his opinion that the treaty-making power of the United States as to annexation is limpersed that the lobby reaches but few of senseless panic in which all holders of ited to countries adjacent to us and harmonious with our form of government,

> PRINCETON must hang her head in shame in presence of the superior barbarity practiced at Weslevan.

ET CETERA.

AT Mentone, France, the other day Sir Arthur Sullivan got up a concert and Mme. Christine Nilsson sang at it, for the benefit of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

THE shootings at Cluny Castle, which Andrew Carnegie has rented from Cluny Macpherson, extend over 12,000 acres, and afford excellent sport. The old castle, in which Sir Robert Peel lived at the begin-

Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, formerly a member of the republican national committee, says: "We are going to renominate McKinley and elect bim, too. Governor KcKinley's friends are not making any plans for 1896. The presidential election will take care of itself.

MR. GLASTONE, the hale and hearty old | always have a good vantage point whence man, already beyond the allotted four- to observe the worm crop. score years, still sleeps, as he always has, in the old-fashioned state bedstead of mahogany, with the stuffy canopy and hangings, which the laws of modern hygiene prescribe as most dangerous to health and longevity.

Ex-GOVERNOR MAGRATH of South Caroeighty years old, was U. S. district judge But the speculators have different men | for his state in 1860, and his resignation the day after the election of Abraham Lincoln as president was the first act openly significant of the secession already determined upon.

HERR KRUPP, whose great one-hundredand-twenty-two-ton gun was placed in position in Jackson park on Saturday, has arranged to spend \$1,500,000 on his world's fair exhibit In this princely expenditure he is encouraged by the kaiser, who earnestly requested him to represent German industry in a fitting manner.

Without a peer, Dr. Bull's Cough

THE SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

School Book Commissioners Finish Their Work.

The important work of the state board of school book commissioners in its revoked the license of the United States thorough study and consideration of the live stock company of Fergus Falls, Minn. question of awarding contracts for sup- | There have been complaints coming in plying the various school text books for from different parts of the state that this the next five years was concluded Friday company was not paying its losses and night. In view of the vital importance of two suits have been brought for the rethe matter to the schools throughout the covery of claims against the company. In state, the board for several days has been both instances judgment was obtained by unremitting in its examination of default, the company paying no attention various classes of text books under whatever to the suit. The sworn statement consideration and in every department of the company filed, Jan. 23, shows the of study the books have been closely scanned with regard to their fullness of ties of only \$4,050. The insurance comdetail, simplicity of expression and cor- missioner of Minnesota in a letter to rectness of statement. The board finally Auditor Henderson sava: reached the conclusion last night that the arithmetics and geographies now in use are giving such excellent satisfaction that it was desirable to make a second contract for five years with the Indiana book company.

The board ordered a revision of the writing books, and on the basis of that revision, made arrangements to renew the five-year contract. The consideration of the readers was postponed until the board's next meeting, on the 15th of next month. The contracts for furnishing all the other text books have three years to run and, under the advice of the attorney-general, the board did not

An important step was the discussion of procuring an intermediate grammar, That this was a very desirable final action was deferred until the May

meeting. "The books now in use," said Prof. Smart of Purdue university to a SENTINEL reporter last night, "have for the most part proven their worth by uniformly giving the largest degree of satisfaction. I consider it would prove a most unwise thing to make any sweeping changes."

BLOODY SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Half a Dozen Mexicans Killed Near Phoenix, Ariz.

PHENIX, Ariz., April 21.-A bloody shooting scrape, just across the line in Mexico is reported, in which Frank Peary and William Brook, miners, figured, Brook was arrested by a Mexican aberiff, who started to prison with him. Brook over the head with a pistol and succeeded in keeping the posse at bay till Brook escaped. Peary was captured, but on his way to prison escaped and has not been heard of since. In the melee half a dozen Mexicans were killed by the Americans.

HE WAS NOT DEAD.

Two Greedy Relatives Will Have to Disgorge,

[Jeffersonville News.] Twenty years ago Victor Lippold, a gold miner, visited his people in the southern 120-acre farm, besides which he loaned considerable money to responsible parties. The care of his property was intrusted to his brother Fred. months later, while in Oregon, he sent for \$150, which was forwarded to him. This was the last heard of him. In 1881 or 1882 his sister brought suit for the appointment of an administrator claiming that Victor was dead, and Fred Lippold was selected by the court. Fred contended that his brother was not dead, and so matters drifted for several years, and until the other heirs brought suit against him for an accounting and partition. The court appointed a commissioner and the lands were sold, Fred becoming the purchaser. The proceeds were divided among the heirs. Last week Victor Lippold suddenly reappeared, and called for an accounting of the trust. He was surprized to find that in the eves of the law he was dead. Of late he has been in Idaho, where he accumulated considerable means. The heirs who were so cager to

realize will be compelled to disgorge. Manifesto of Jewish Rabbis,

[Berlin Correspondent London News.] In view of the increasing anti-Jewish movement in Germany, 210 rabbis of the country, our Berlin correspondent tells us. have issued a manifesto, in which they declare that the doctrines of the Jews are founded on the scriptures. The ethics of Judaism, which are sacred to its followers and are taught in the schools and preached from the pulpits, command as follows:

"To esteem in every man God's image: to evince the strictest truthfulness in trade toward everybody: to keep most faithfully every oath and promise which has been made to anybody, either Jew or Christian; to be charitable toward everybody of whatever confession; to obey the laws of the fatherland in faithful devotion; to promote the welfare of the fatherland with all one's power, and to co-operate in the spiritual and moral perfection of mankind.'

> Unnecessary Frills. [St. Louis Post-Discatch.]

Ambassador Sir Julian Pauncefote might have transacted his business with Mr. Cleveland just as well without putting on velvet and gold lace. The American people would like Sir Julian in a plain coat and breeches as much as if he were to wear the most gorgeous apparel known to | than the one shot, came out of the pine the empire, which is not enlarged by a foot by the splendors of a magnificent ambassador in a Jeffersonian republic.

Petitions Carry No Weight,

[Hoke Smith's Atlanta Journal.] The petition business is greatly overdone anyway. We doubt if a single important wond expression. I sat there gazing at office has been or will be awarded at | that thicket one hour by the watch-12:30 little attention is paid to petitions for the appeared. All was still as death, good reason that the appointing power understands how little they mean.

> "The Sentinel's" Rooster. [Anderson Democrat.]

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL is preparing to remove its newspaper to a new home. We hope THE SENTINEL'S rooster may

The Benson. Harry-"Why did she reject you?" Jack-"Because I said, 'sweets to the sweet' when I kissed her, I suppose.' Harry-"How could that affect her?"

Jack-"Oh, I'd run out of cloves!"

THE LICENSE REVOKED.

A Live Stock Company That Has Been Gulling the People.

Auditor of State Henderson Friday assets on first mortgage and debts otherwise secured to be \$72,682.41, with liabili-

"This company has no financial standing whatever, and I believe it to be a fraud of the worst kind. It does not come under the jurisdiction of this department, but is incorporated under the general laws of the state, and has no security deposited. It does no business in this state. Its business is all transacted in states as far off as possible, and I get letters regarding it even from South Carolina. I shall endeavor to have the attorney take steps

EXPRESS CAR ABLAZE.

The Contents Consumed and Gold Coin Melted.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 21.-Early yesterday morning a Wells Fargo express car coming east on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad caught fire from sparks from the engine at Hancock siding, and, as the wind was blowing a gale, the fire spread so rapidly that the car and contents were entirely consumed. The messenger escaped injury. There were three safes in the car and they were brought here today, each containing at least \$25,000 in \$20 gold pieces, a large quantity of currency, besides a lot of jewelry, watches, etc. The safes were opened this afternoon, badly warped by the intense heat and the currency also burned. The gold is being counted, Many of the pieces are badly scorched and a large number melted to-

HIS FIRST SHOT AT A GRIZZLY.

How Re Felt When Meeting with a King of the Bear Tribe.

Discovering no bear, I advanced slowly and cautiously, says a writer in Forest and Scream. Suddenly I perceived a rank, peculiar odor; it reminded me of that I encountered at the Zoo in Philadelphia in 884, while I stood contemplating some bears in the pen below. I now knew I was very close to a bear, and that from the locality it must be a grizzly. Oh, how frightened I was! I had never met a grizzly; what I should do I bardly knew. The thought of being slone, too, and out of sight and hearing of Hank, all made me quiver like an aspen. While thus meditating and looking in every direction and and trembling from head to foot, I soon saw the cause of the odor, standing on all fours, with his tail toward me, digging in part of Pike county, and invested in a | a hillside. My heart went like a trip hammer; I could hear the blood rushing up through my carotids, and feel its impact against the base of my brain; my throat was dry, and my hands trembling as l

grasped my rifle. I surveyed the huge brute a few seconds and saw that he was about eighty vards away. I stood on the hogback or ridge and between the bear and myself was a ravine thirty feet deep and filled with a thicket of underbrush. The grizzly stood on clear ground. It did not take long to see that I had the advantage; this was the head of the canyon; to my right was a black thicket of pine; in front was the animal; to my left the canyon stretched away to the lake. A small sapling grew where I stood; I let myself down on my knees and toes, and protected my piece over a branch of the sapling. I was waiting for the bear to give me an exposure of its side. The wind blowing briskly from it to me gave it no opportunity to scent me. I felt as I imagine a soldier feels on the eve of his first battle, only more so. I realized fully what a small thing I should be in a hand-to-hand conflict with that wounded and infuriated monster, but I was determined to

fight if it cost me my life.

By this time I became more composed; my nerves had resumed their usual tranmility: I was thinking of what an everlasting shame it would be to my conscience to steal away and let that magnificent beast get off with life, and while thus cogitating the bear slowly moved into the position I desired, and when there with a steady narve I glanced along the blue barrel of steel and fixed the sights on a line with a spot about where thought its heart lay, held it there a second, and pulled the trigger. Bang went the magnificent arm, and simultaneously the grizzly leaped into the air, uttering a loud, prolonged cry of pain. Through the smoke I saw it fall on one side and quickly recover itself, its head toward me; with mouth wide open and head erect it began the charge. I threw another cartridge into the barrel. I looked. The bear had reached the bottom of the canyon and was making its way through the brush, blowing and snuffing. I cooly awaited its emergence, but it never came out. Midway the thicket I could see branches quivering, but could not see the

At this juncture another grizzly, larger thicket to my right and bounded down to the spot of the quivering bushes in the bottom of the canvon and was also lost to sight, I did not have time or apportunity to shoot it. Immediately behind me in the timber I heard the cry or wail of still another bear. This again terrified me befrom inaction, I began to get chilly. No amount of money could have induced me to venture down to those two mammoth brutes in that canvon. I did not know that one was dead and was painfully aware that one at least was untouched. So believing that skillful retreat is as good or better than a poor victory, I decided to return and get reinforcements in the shape of Hank.

I did so, and when we reached the spot we advanced abreast, Queen in terror at our beels, into the thicket. We found one bear stone dead, but the other had gone.

Cures Rheumatism, Salvation Oil, 25c.



Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.